

**The Daily Gazette.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
BY **MULT. BOWEN & WILCOX,**  
IN LAPPING'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.  
**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
QUARTERLY, SIX MONTHLY, ANNUALLY.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
Two lines of type, or the equivalent in space, constitute a square.  
1 Square 1 day, \$1.00  
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do 774 days, \$387.50



# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1863.

NUMBER 287.

**The Daily Gazette.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY  
BY  
**HULT, BOWEN & WILCOX,**  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**TERMS:**  
Six Dollars a Year, Payable in Advance.  
CHAS. HOLT. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
Twelve lines of space, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day	\$ 75
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do do 2 weeks	3 50
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do do 6 months	28 00
do do 1 year	48 00
do do 12 months	52 00
1 do 50 per cent. advance on 1 Square.	
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**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

**L. J. BARROW.**  
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Wall Streets, oct18dwt.

**NOAH NEWELL.**  
Wholesale and Retail Bookstore, Stationer, Lapidary's block, east side of 4th St., Janesville, Wis. oct18dwt.

**P. F. COLLE, M. D.**  
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office at School House, Janesville, Wis. oct18dwt.

**M. B. JOHNSON.**  
Dentist, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. oct18dwt.

**KNOX LYTON & JACKSON.**  
Attorneys at Law, 114 N. Main St., Janesville, Wis. oct18dwt.

**J. H. W. WANS.**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office over Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. oct18dwt.

**WILLARD MERRILL.**  
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner, Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis. oct18dwt.

**EDMUND & FRASE.**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. oct18dwt.

**G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.**  
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office and residence, Academy st., a few rods northwest of Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. oct18dwt.

**SANFORD A. HUDSON.**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire block, Janesville, Wisconsin. oct18dwt.

**H. A. PATTERSON.**  
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Express Office. oct18dwt.

**CASE & HUBBARD.**  
Attorneys at Law, Office in Lappin's Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. oct18dwt.

**BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS.**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title and Loan Money. oct18dwt.

**J. M. MAY.**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's block, opposite Myers House, corner Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis. oct18dwt.

**L. O. P.**  
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday evening of each week. oct18dwt.

**NEW YORK CASH STORE.**  
Smith & Hotwell, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Fruit, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Hides and Cattle, Bunnies, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest prices. French City. oct18dwt.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
A LARGE INVOICE OF  
**FRESH GOODS**  
Just Received.

I BEG to inform my numerous patrons and the public generally that I have just returned from the eastern markets with a large and well selected stock of  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
which, for variety of styles and excellence of workmanship, cannot be beat.

Look at the list of a few articles named below:  
Men's Split, Buff, Cr. English, Patent, Slaughter and French Kid.  
at prices ranging from 50 cts to \$2.00.  
Men's Pat. Buff, Lasting, Glove, Cr and Goat.  
**OXFORD TIES,**  
from \$1.00 to \$2.00.  
Men's Cr. Pat. Glove, Cr. Cr and Goat.  
Sewed and Pegged Congress,  
from \$1.25 to \$2.50.  
Ladies' English Lacing, Silk, Gore Heel, 900  
\$1.25, 1,200, 1,750, 2,000, 3,000.  
**SIDE LACE HEEL,**  
Ladies' Kid Cong Heel,  
from \$1.00 to \$2.50.  
Cr. Kid, Glove, Cr. Buff and Cloth.  
**BOOTES,**  
from 75 cts to \$1.75.  
Ladies' Kid, Lasting, Carpet and Toilet  
**SLIPPERS,**  
at prices ranging from 40 cts to \$1.50.  
Boys' Misses' and Childrens' Wear,  
a great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.  
I am enabled, by buying strictly for cash and of heavy manufacturers, to give a better article than usual. I would solicit a call from all about Milwaukee, feeling well assured that I can from them a Milwaukee, Chicago or Rochester profit. G. W. MINER,  
Sign of Big Boot, opposite McKee & Bro's, Main street, Janesville. oct18dwt.

**AMUSEMENT.**  
THE people respectfully announce to the citizens of Janesville and vicinity that they have recently received the Silson and Bell, two doors south of McKee's store, and have spared no pains in making them first class affairs, being thoroughly repaired and furnished. All those who like the healthful exercise are requested to call and try them. Cysters and Refreshments served at all times. oct18dwt.

**MACHINE OIL!**  
A VERY superior article, at Colwell's Drug Store, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR, Main Street, oct18dwt.

**PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.**  
West Milwaukee Street,  
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

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Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.

**G. R. Curtis.**  
**DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.**  
Keeps on hand a full stock of all articles belonging to the General Drug Trade, and of the  
**Best Quality,**  
and always at the  
**Lowest Prices.**  
Physicians are requested to examine quality and price.  
**Painting Materials.**  
A full assortment.  
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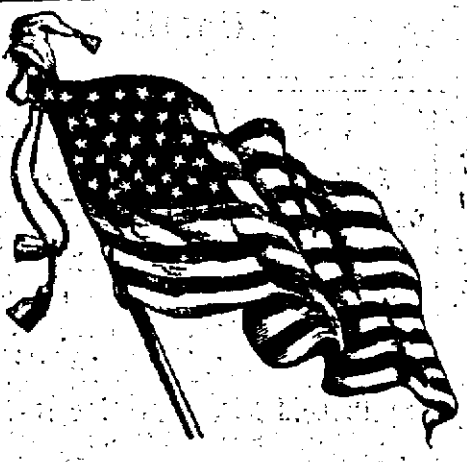
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Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Loyal Democrats.

In the midst of the flood of disloyalty which is overwhelming the democratic press of the state, it is cheering to find some which are bravely breasting the torrent, and raising a protesting voice against the treason which is submerging a once loyal party. Foremost among those who are unwilling to take a place among the enemies of the government and the country is the Water-ton Democrat, which, to its credit, has always given its support to the war for the preservation of the Union, without a factious opposition to every measure which failed to meet its approval. Speaking of the copperhead propositions for peace, the Democrat says:

"At present, we can discover only one way of attaining it, and that is to make the arms of the Union completely triumphant over the arms of the rebellion, and prove by our power that we intend this government shall stand—shall exist—shall live—and that we have the ability and determination to sustain it against all opposition, concealed or open. Matters have come to this point—there will be peace in some form and at some time.

"Still we have peace and a united and strong nation, or shall we have peace with a dismembered and divided country, with no assurance that perpetual discord will not be our condition afterwards? We go for so 'conquering a peace' that it will remain after we get it. This is too expensive a conflict to fight over again on the same grounds."

The Green Bay Advocate, whose editor-in-chief is serving his country in the battle field, instead of staying at home to create dissensions and embarrass the prosecution of the war, is another honorable exception to the Milwaukee News, the Madison Patriot and the Monitor class of politicians. In an able article in its last number, which every democrat in the state ought to read, it rebukes the treasonable doctrines which are now being disseminated as the sentiments of the democratic party, taking for its text, an article from the Chicago Times, in which it is asserted that the present war is "a war of revenge and fanaticism—a war against the constitution and the laws," that "the democratic party are against its further prosecution," and that "it is a John Brown raid on an extended scale." In reply the Advocate says:

"We are a democrat, and have a right to protest being placed in this category. We do not believe that this is a war of revenge and fanaticism, and that the democratic party is against its further prosecution. Revenge and fanaticism may be, and probably are, thrust into it to some extent, but it is a war carried on by democrats as well as republicans against treason and disunion. It was begun in the South, and not in the North. It is waged against the laws, the constitution and the Union, on the part of the South. On the part of the North it is carried on in defense of the laws, the constitution and the Union. Our sons and brothers—regardless of party—are in the field, bearing arms in this war, and we believe that the great mass of the democratic party are in favor of fighting it out. They are yearning for peace, but it is that peace which shall be gained by overcoming our enemies rather than our country."

After expressing his disapprobation of the emancipation proclamation, the Advocate continues:

"Whether or not it is right in point of fact, or even of expediency, it is no time to inquire now while the country is reeling in the storm. We may even afford to shut our ears for the moment to the question of its constitutionality. Time and circumstances press heavily. We cannot stop to dispute. Enlistments must go on; the army must be kept up; we must sustain the government, all the more if it is weak and taking wrong steps. It is better to submit to unconstitutional acts for a time than to let in the enemy upon us. Lincoln's government, even if everything said against it is true, is better than Jeff Davis'. It is a measure adopted by the regularly constituted government, all the measures of which we are bound to sustain at any time, and more than ever when it is in danger of being overthrown. If this measure shall ever prove to be right and judicious, then it will be a fortunate reflection that we have sustained it. If it shall prove to be wrong, we shall even then have the consolation that those whom it has borne down and crushed were seeking to bear down and crush us; were disavowing all our laws, good or bad; and were equally sneering and defying us, whether our policy was to sustain or demolish their institutions."

After speaking of the sacrifices which northern democrats have made in times past for the south, and "the black and damnable ingratitude" with which they were repaid at Charleston, where the first work of treason was "to break asunder the most sacred obligations and most honorable alliances," the Advocate comes down to "a further and deeper diabolism than that of Charleston," as manifested in the south, by its recent demand for new sacrifices from northern democrats. It says:

"True civility in the south would have had respect enough for itself to have recognized the greatness of its old northern ally and not invited it to new sacrifices. There is no such thing as southern civility. If there were, Gov. Seymour would never have been taunted for not using his new power in aiding the destruction of the Union, and the staunch north-west would never have been invited to cast loose from New England and set up a new confederacy which should either ally with or have special connections with the south. There can be no civility where there is ignorance

and selfishness. They have not understood the northwest. It is brave, loyal, and industrious, and prosperous. These qualities did not come of there being steamboat navigation from New Orleans to St. Paul. The great river may flow on from now till eternity without adding to or subtracting from those attributes. They were brought from the east. There is where our fathers and mothers are; there is where we yet have brothers and sisters; there is where we went, as Isaac did for Rebekah, to the land of our kindred, for our wives. There leads our great water route; there, in ample abundance, stretch our lines of railroads; there we find a never-failing market for our golden grain, and there the countless wheels are turning, and the busy fingers are at work which make the fabrics we use. It is idle to talk about breaking up these associations. Not one in a thousand of these people would submit to it. And it is idle to talk of our assimilating with the south. There is nothing in common between us except nationality, and that is all we desire to sustain. The north-west asks that the southern neighbors behave themselves and keep on their own side of the house, and is entirely willing that they shall wear their own buttoned-down shirts, have Sunday horse-races, and go to the devil generally if they desire it. That is not our style, and there is no immediate sentiment in favor of a change."

## Flax Culture.

The numerous inquiries now being made upon the subject of flax culture, show that more general attention is being given to it than ever before, and in order to meet and answer the many inquiries, the practical experience of some hundreds of flax growers in Illinois and the adjoining states, has been obtained through a series of questions sent out for written answers, and the substance of them has been condensed for this paper. It has been accomplished at no little expense, and we trust our country exchanges will take pains to widen the circle of readers by free extracts or by republishing the entire article.

## SOIL.

Flax prefers a rich sandy soil, but will do well on any ground that is suitable for wheat or corn.

The rolling prairies of the West are well adapted to it, and in ordinarily dry seasons it does finely on even our flat prairies, though when such a wet season as the last occurs, it will prove a failure on them, unless the land is underdrained. Experience shows that the land within forty miles of Chicago, produces large crops of both seed and straw; numerous fields having yielded from fourteen to eighteen bushels the last year.

The rolling country about Champaign, Decatur, Bloomington, Wilmington, and almost all the western and northwestern portions of this state, as also large tracts in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa afford the best soil for flax.

## PREPARATION OF SOIL.

All experienced farmers unite in stating one thing as essential to success in growing flax—i. e. "thorough preparation of the ground by plowing and harrowing." In most European countries it is sown as the first or fallow crop, (where a system of rotation is adopted), and always followed by wheat. When this is done the land should be plowed the summer previous and then re-plowed as early in the spring as the weather will permit, and well harrowed before sowing.

If heavy manuring is to be done, it will be better to put on corn first, and then follow that with flax, in which case the land should be ploughed in the fall. In answer to our inquiries on this point, a large majority of farmers say, "let it follow corn, and but one objection is urged against it, which is that the old roots and stalks of the corn interfere with the close working of a machine in cutting it. If those are carefully removed, we should advise in the language of our replies, "let it follow corn," with deep fall plowing, and the harrowing before sowing, until the surface is thoroughly pulverized and made as smooth as possible.

## SOWING.

As to the time of sowing, it will of course vary with the latitude and locality; but the general rule may be stated in the precise language of several farmers—"as soon as the ground will admit of it."

In the southern part of this state most of the seed is sown as early as March. In the central countries about the 1st of April, while in our northern districts, and in Wisconsin and Minnesota, from the 25th of April to the 10th of May is early enough generally.

Having prepared the ground as before stated, sow broadcast, taking pains to distribute the seed as evenly as possible. The quicker the seed germinates and appears above ground the better, and therefore it should be covered slightly with a light harrow or brush, and then rolled.

The largest crops raised in this state have been by farmers who never harrow after sowing, but merely roll it in. The rolling is an important matter, as it will facilitate the operations of the reaper and enable you to secure a greater length of straw, which adds to its value.

The quantity of seed per acre to be sown, will depend upon the leading object of the farmer in raising the crop. If the seed is the main thing with him, then two pecks to the acre is the almost unanimous testimony of those who have grown it longest and most largely. If fibre is the object then of course the seeding should be heavier. For the present, the safest rule for our western farmers is from two to three pecks to the acre, the leading idea being as yet to secure the greatest amount of seed.

## QUALITY OF SEED.

Too much pains cannot be taken to get that which is fully matured, and perfectly clean—free from all foul seeds—both to secure a good merchantable crop, and to preserve the land on which it is sown from troublesome weeds. Farmers often experience great difficulty in procuring such seed, as no ordinary fanning mill will remove some of the worst enemies of the farmer and good flax.

It was this fact, more than any other, that led to the system of "loosing seed and contracting the crop" which has been so long practiced in Ohio, Indiana and elsewhere. The lined oil manufacturer who receives the crop of a large section of country is enabled to select choice lots of seed and reserve them for sowing, and then by machinery too expensive and cumbersome for ordinary use, to clean it so thoroughly that he can give out each year an almost perfect article of sowing seed. Of the superiority of such seed over what can ordinarily be obtained in the market and even at seed stores, we are convinced by examining a sample before us of that which E. W. Blatchford, Esq., proprietor of the "Chicago Lead and Oil Works," is preparing for his customers for sowing the coming spring. Of course when a manufacturer furnishes his seed year after year, requiring for it the return of only an equal amount of merchantable quality, he cannot be expected to stipulate a price for the balance of the crop, beyond the ordinary average, taking a series of years into the account—and it is upon this basis that the business has been conducted hitherto, and it is still continued to the acceptance of a majority of the farmers in the largest flax growing districts. In this connection we would add, that with good seed to sow, there is nothing like flax as a preparatory crop for wheat. The 1863

timony of Ohio farmers, where flax has been extensively grown for over a quarter of a century, is explicit on this point, and to this fact we would call the especial attention of our Illinois and Wisconsin farmers, whose wheat growing for some time has been so discouraging.

## TIME OF CUTTING.

Flax should be cut as soon as the bolls begin to turn brown, and while the stalk is yet green. If left standing too long there will be a great loss of seed in harvesting.

## MODE OF CUTTING.

A few farmers answered our question on this head, "with cradles," but a large majority said, "with a machine." And from the number of reapers mentioned as working well, we are persuaded that almost all our standard machines can be used to advantage in cutting flax. When it is raised principally for the seed, there is no necessity for binding it, (a great saving in time and expense as compared with harvesting wheat, when five or six men are required to bind after the reaper), but may be simply raked off into galleys and lie until dry, when it is ready for threshing or stacking. As, while standing, it is less liable to damage from heavy showers than wheat, so now, when cut, it will bear a severe rain with little detriment, if turned over afterwards, so as to prevent the bolls from getting into the dirt. Should the weather continue wet, it can be quickly dried in an interval of sunshine (there being no leaves to retain moisture) and then stacked, using hay for topping off, in which shape it may stand if necessary until cold winter weather, before threshing—though it is better to thresh early, so as to have September and October for dew-rotting the straw.

## MODE OF THRESHING.

"With a flail," said a few Germans, in the vicinity of Chicago, who have raised some of the finest crops on record; but the rest were divided almost equally between "treading out with horses" and "a machine." In some sections, and those where they have raised most, and for the longest time, they report no difficulty in using machines, with some slight alterations to suit better the nature of the crop; but we are of opinion, in view of all the answers received, that, for the ordinary run of farmers, and the small amount raised by each, "treading out" may be safely recommended as the simplest and cheapest method. When this is done, however, great care should be used to prepare a flail so that the seed shall be kept from getting mixed with dirt, which is a great and serious fault with a large proportion of that which is brought to this market. Then, too, an ordinary threshing machine will give you only tangled flax, which is always of less value than straight, so that, if the straw is heavy, it will pay better to bind in bundles and tread out, thus keeping the straw in good shape for spreading to rot and to sell as straight fibre. The good sense and peculiar circumstances of each farmer will suggest the best mode for him; although, for large operations, the machine must of course be the method.

## CLEANING SEED.

Is an item in raising flax that must have more attention from our western farmers than it has hitherto received. Until lately the makers of fanning mills had little or no experience with it, and so furnished no screens suitable; but now, several of them furnish a flax screen, with which a large amount of the foul seeds can be removed; and there is certainly no excuse for transporting prairie dirt, at a high rate of freight, to the damaging of the crop in the market and the great annoyance of the manufacturer, who has to separate every particle of it before crushing the seed. The difference in price between lots of seed belonging to different parties is mutually determined by the manner in which it has been cleaned by the farmer.

## YIELD PER ACRE.

The average yield of seed may be stated at ten to twelve bushels per acre. Some report fifteen—the lowest nine. The largest of them have been heard were twenty-three bushels to the acre, but scores of farmers reported fifteen to twenty bushels in 1861.

The average yield of straw is one and a half to two and a half tons—when cut yielding about one ton of rotted straw, for which there is now an active demand with every prospect of its increase, as machines for breaking out the fibre are improved and multiplied.

Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard & Co., of this city, who have invented and constructed a powerful breaker, are now paying from eight to twelve dollars per ton, according to quality, delivered in Chicago, and will contract with responsible parties for the delivery of large amounts the ensuing autumn.

## COST OF PRODUCTION.

In reply to our inquiry on this point the answers were almost unanimous. "About the same as wheat." Some say that "in regard to preparation of ground and sowing, just the same as for wheat." Harvesting less expensive, but cleaning a trifle more. So that it may be safely put down as costing less to raise flax than wheat.

## CERTAINTY OF THE CROP.

On this point there is perfect agreement from all sections. One man says: "I have raised it for over twenty years, and nine years in succession upon one piece of land, and never know it to fail." Another reply signed by several farmers says: "If sown in season there is no crop more certain." Another: "If put in early I think it a sure crop" and one in southern Illinois where "corn is king," writes: "Taking the ordinary run of seasons flax is as certain as any crop except corn."

We have thus given as much detailed information upon the subject as the limits of our article will allow, hoping it may lead some farmer who has hitherto not availed of its culture, to give it at least a fair trial. Fully persuaded that at no distant day the northwest can and will produce flax fibre enough to clothe us all in linens more or less fine, and that at a cost comparing favorably with cotton.—Chicago Tribune.

BROOKS VS. BROOKS.—One of the delightful Brooks family is in New York, running probably the meanest paper now published in the civilized world. This Brooks is strong on the "peace movement." Another Brooks is in Washington, and writes thus to the Express:

"But the rebels are not ready for peace, or to close the war, except upon their own terms. They would not even make peace by surrendering to them the free navigation of the Mississippi, with the independence of the cotton states. They desire the territory of the federal capital, all of Maryland, all the territory of the Old Dominion, all of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, and all the forts and arsenals on the southern coast. They would not only dwarf the old Union, but destroy it. Such a surrender would not only be pusillanimous and cowardly, but so disgrace us before the civilized world that every foreign nation would rightly spit upon us."

IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—We are informed that such discharged soldiers as intend to apply for a pension, should do so within a year from the date of their discharge, or they will lose a whole year's pension. All applications made after the expiration of a year will only secure the pension from the date of said application; but if made within the year, the pension will commence with their discharge.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.  
SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, presented the credentials of Hon. John B. Henderson, elected U. S. senator by the legislature of Missouri.

Mr. Fessenden called up the bill making appropriations for fortifications. No amendments were offered, and the bill was passed. Mr. Harlan called up the bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific railroad and its branches, fixing the gauge at four feet eight and a half inches. It was discussed at some length by Messrs. Latham, Pomeroy, Grimes, McDougall and others.

Mr. King moved to amend so as to make the gauge eight feet. Rejected.

The bill passed—26 to 9.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill donating lands to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road. Passed.

HOUSE.—The house took up the senate's substitute for the bill to aid the state of Missouri in the abolishment of slavery, providing that, whenever the President should be satisfied that Missouri had enacted a valid and constitutional ordinance for the gradual or immediate abolition or exclusion of slavery therefrom, \$20,000,000, in bonds, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable thirty years after date, shall, &c.

Mr. Norton made the point that the bill made an appropriation, and therefore must be referred in accordance with a former decision connected with the Pacific railroad. The speaker ruled that the point was well taken, and the bill must go to the committee of the whole.

Mr. White, of Indiana, moved that the subject be recommended to the select committee on emancipation. Agreed to—18 to 5.

The house passed the senate bill for the purpose of removing doubts as to the meaning of former laws. It authorizes the President, unless two kinds of punishment are imposed by a court—pecuniary and imprisonment—to remit one or the other.

[A long debate followed, in which Mr. Daily, the delegate from Nebraska, scored, in a handsome manner, the northern opponents of the war measures of the government.]

## To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

Special to the World.—The republican confirms the statement that Gen. Butler is ordered to an important command. It is not now Orleans, but has regard to important field operations, probably an entire new department.

The senate and means committee have decided to place no additional tax on whiskey. No decision on tobacco; probably slight additional taxation will be added. The committee decided to reduce the duty on imported printing paper, the exact amount unknown, probably not under 5 per cent.

Times despatch.—Persons in position to know say that at least twenty-five millions of dollars have been stolen in the quartermaster's department during the last few months. Gen. Burdette will at once enter on his new command. He left for New York to-night.

Col. Van Valkenburg 20th Indiana, has been dismissed from the service for disloyalty and unbecoming conduct.

The Herald's despatch.—Yesterday the detective corps of Col. Baker, and provost marshal of the war department, arrested at Beatty, Maryland, A. J. M. Baker and J. V. Baker, both belonging to Loudon County, Virginia, with nine thousand dollars in Confederate money upon them, directed to Rev. Dr. McGill, Richmond, and a large number of letters for various parties at South. They had eight hundred dollars worth of contraband goods in a wagon. They came from Baltimore with a pass from military authorities there.

New York, Feb. 20.  
The Times says it has been positively stated in Washington that the attack on Charleston and Savannah is to take place on the 20th inst., to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.  
SENATE.—The naval appropriation bill amendment adopted, appropriating four hundred thousand dollars for marine barracks at Mare Island, California. Other amendments adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. Wade moved to take up the bill organizing the territory of Arizona. Mr. Trumbull hoped the senate would proceed with the consideration of the bill for the discharge of state prisoners. Mr. Fessenden moved to go into executive session; rejected, 18 to 9. The executive session took up the Arizona bill, and adopted, 24 to 10.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.  
This afternoon while General Butler, in company with the reception committee, General Schenck and staff, were visiting the forts around the city, a melancholy accident occurred. They had visited Fort McHenry, Federal Hill, and were at Fort Marshall. Here a salute was fired just as the party had passed along the ramparts out of the range of the guns. The gunner supposing the party had passed, fired a 32-pounder; but unfortunately some of the party had loitered behind, and Commander Maxwell Woodhill received the whole charge, which blew the flesh from his lower limbs and caused his death in a few minutes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.  
Representative Gooch said to-day in the house, by instruction of the committee on the conduct of the war, that the recently published statement that General Meigs had refused to testify to the treason of an officer is without foundation. The same authority gives an emphatic denial to the statement that McClellan has been summoned before the committee to meet grave charges.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.  
New York, Feb. 20.

The steamer Eagle has arrived from Havana. Mexican advisers represent the small-pox and dysentery making and havoc among the French troops. The French war steamer Laue was burned and abandoned off Tampico. Three vessels laden with ammunition, and others with prisoners were also abandoned. The Mexicans claim to have beaten 1,200 French at Elorgano, causing them to retreat with a loss of 26 killed and 30 or 40 wounded. The French have established hospitals at Perote, Queropol. In the latter are two thousand sick.

The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans 10th, has arrived. Nothing of military moment had transpired. The Delta had been suppressed by Gen. Banks; but the employees waited on him, representing that their subsistence depended on its continuance. Gen. Banks directed its continuance under the management of the book-keeper. It is rumored that the rebels had attacked the blockade fleet at Mobile, but unconfirmed.

The Brooklyn and Scots were blockading Galveston.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.  
Herald's despatch.—Official information has been received that the rebel congress refused to sustain Davis' proclamation regarding non-exchange of federal officers; also had taken action with a view to releasing Union men in the south arrested and imprisoned for political offenses.

Fort Monroe, Feb. 18.  
General Foster arrived to-day, on his way south.

New York, Feb. 20.  
Flour less active and scarcely so firm, at 7,604,70 for extra state; 7,804,70 for R. H. O. Wheat dull and a shade easier, at 1,434,61 for Chicago spring; 1,624,70 for Milwaukee; 1,724,76 for winter red. Corn about to lower and less active, at 96 1/2. Pork dull. Whiskey steady, at 66 1/2.

Stocks dull and lower. Gold 62 1/2.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.  
HOUSE.—Mr. Shelbourn offered a resolution, which was adopted, that as difficulties have arisen regarding the pay of volunteers, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to acquire and report what legislation is necessary to secure the payment of the soldiers from the time they entered the service, instead of when their companies were mustered.

SENATE.—A committee of conference was appointed on the indemnity act.

Legislative Summary.  
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The assembly bill relieving Carpenter & Flyer from the obligations of the printing contract was considered, after having been amended by the senate.

The senate also concurred in the bill for relieving Douglas county from the payment of \$1000 of state tax.

ASSEMBLY.—Petitions were presented by Messrs. Deuster, of the Sen-Ito, Rothe and Jones, against compensated emancipation by congress, and for a law excluding negroes from settling in Wisconsin. A resolution was introduced to receive a new business after the 2d of March. The resolution to go into joint convention to elect a regent of the state university, on the ground that Rev. Geo. B. Eastman was not legally elected, was laid on the table.

A large number of bills were introduced, among them a bill by Mr. Bingham providing for making writs of habeas corpus returnable to a county or circuit judge, or the supreme court; by Mr. Treat, to release lands belonging to Beloit college from taxation; by Mr. Galloway, authorizing the Northwestern Railroad Company to consolidate with other companies, and to issue preferred stock to take up its bonded indebtedness; by Mr. Baker, regarding appropriation of county agricultural societies; by Mr. Barron, amending the statutes in regard to lands sold for taxes providing that tax deeds shall not be issued except by direction of the county board, and that lands sold for taxes shall continue to be taxed, but not advertised after the first sale; and by Mr. Hildebrand, amending the banking law so as to prohibit the bank comptroller from receiving any stocks, as security for circulation, which have been below par at any time during the six months preceding, at a rate exceeding 60 per cent. of their average value.

The claim of Daniel Baxter was again rejected. The political resolutions made the special order at eleven o'clock, were postponed till evening. The Governor sent a list of pardons during the past year, with the grounds in each case on which the pardon was granted.—Madison Journal.

COPPERHEADS AT WORK.—Last Sunday, facts came to the knowledge of Col. Messmore, in command of Camp Utley, pointing out one of the sources from whence has sprung the disaffected spirit lately manifested in camp.

Col. Messmore immediately took a file of men down and arrested a man calling himself A. O. Benson, and claiming to be one of the firm of Johnson, Fry & Co., New York, publishers of Dyckinck's History of the Rebellion. Benson's ostensible business here was soliciting subscribers for this work, but his associates in this city were emphatically of the copperhead order.

Last Sunday, a certain Col. Messmore's regiment informed him that this Benson had been telling the men that he could get them out of the service at a small expense, and the one in question, we believe, gave him \$15; but after getting his money, he did not secure his release. Benson was detained at the camp till Monday night, when after disgorging the money he had obtained from the soldier, he was released upon condition of leaving the city immediately, which he did.

Of the man's antecedents we know nothing; it may be that he was all a loyal citizen should be, but if so, appearances were very much against him during his stay in Racine.—Racine Advocate.

The rebels are growing more sensible. Instead of shooting all the negroes they take from us; as formerly, the confederate congress has passed an act that they shall be sold for the benefit of the captors. As they have conscripted their last will by them of course the rebel government will make use of such slaves as may be impressed into the rebel army by the late act of their congress.

ADISING SOLDIERS TO DESERT.—A man named Yates, from Perry county, Indiana, was lately arrested at New Albany, tried and sentenced to be shot for enticing and aiding his brother to desert from the service. The sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment.

Morgan, the guerrilla chief, was once in the Pennsylvania penitentiary for cattle stealing. Why he wasn't there now.—Baltimore Post.

If he was, Senators Powell and Saulsbury would make force speeches against incarcerating American citizens in basins.—Nashville Union.

SOARER FEVER.—This terrible scourge is prevailing to quite an extent at this time in our city and vicinity. Many little ones have yielded to this fell disease, and "crossed the river" to spirit shores, leaving fond parents broken-hearted. Some afflicted families have parted, with two and three of their number, the disease proving fatal to larger proportion of cases than usual.—Baltimore Post.

The New Bedford Mercury says that Miss Lavina Warren's Engage are all Thumb's.

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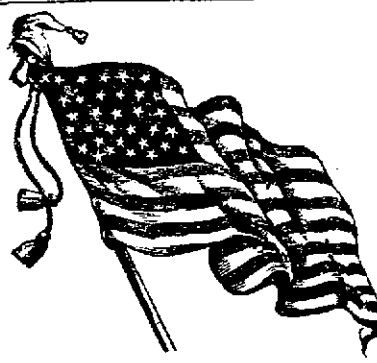
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Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Loyal Democrats.

In the midst of the flood of disloyalty which is overwhelming the democratic press of the state, it is cheering to find some which are bravely breasting the torrent, and raising a protesting voice against the treason which is submerging a once loyal party. Foremost among those who are unwilling to take a place among the enemies of the government and the country is the Water-town Democrat, which, to its credit, has always given its support to the war for the preservation of the Union, without a factious opposition to every measure which failed to meet its approval. Speaking of the copperhead propositions for peace, the Democrat says:

"At present, we can discover only one way of attaining it, and that is to make the arms of the Union completely triumphant over the arms of the rebellion, and prove by our power that we intend this government shall stand—shall exist—shall live—and that we have the ability and determination to sustain it against all opposition, concealed or open. Matters have come to this point—there will be peace in some form and at some time."

"Shall we have peace and a united and strong nation, or shall we have peace with a dismembered and divided country, with no assurance that perpetual discord will not be our condition afterwards? We go for 'conquering a peace' that it will remain ages after we get it. This is too expensive a conflict to fight over again on the same grounds."

The Green Bay Advocate, whose editor-in-chief is serving his country in the battle field, instead of staying at home to create dissensions and embarrass the prosecution of the war, is another honorable exception to the Milwaukee News, the Madison Patriot and the Monitor class of politicians. In an able article in its last number, which every democrat in the state ought to read, it rebukes the treasonable doctrines which are now being disseminated as the sentiments of the democratic party, taking for its text, an article from the Chicago Times, in which it is asserted that the present war is "a war of revenge and fanaticism—a war against the constitution and the laws," that "the democratic party are against its further prosecution," and that "it is a John Brown raid on an extended scale." In reply the Advocate says:

"We are a democrat, and have a right to protest being placed in this category. We do not believe that this is a war of revenge and fanaticism, and that the democratic party is against its further prosecution. Revenge and fanaticism may be carried to such an extent, but it is a war carried on by democrats as well as republicans against treason and disunion. It was begun in the South, and not in the North. It is waged against the laws, the constitution and the Union, on the part of the South. On the part of the North it is carried on in defense of the laws, the constitution and the Union. Our sons and brothers—regardless of party—are in the field, bearing arms in this war, and we believe, that the great object of the democratic party are in the field of fighting it out. They are waiting for peace, but it is that peace which shall be gained by overcoming our enemies rather than our country."

After expressing its disapprobation of the emancipation proclamation, the Advocate continues:

"Whether or not it is right in point of fact, or even of expediency, it is no time to inquire now while the country is reeling from the storm. We may even afford to shut our ears for the moment to the question of its constitutionality. Time and circumstances press heavily. We cannot stop to dispute. Enlistments must go on; the army must be kept up; we must sustain the government, all the more if it is weak and taking wrong steps. It is better to submit to unconstitutional acts for a time than to let in the enemy upon us. Lincoln's government, even if everything said against it is true, is better than the Davis government. It is a measure adopted by the regularly constituted government, and the measures which we are bound to sustain at any time, and more than ever when it is in danger of being overthrown. If this measure shall ever prove to be right and judicious, then it will be a fortunate reflection that we have sustained it. If it shall prove to be wrong, we shall then have the consolation that those whom it has borne down and crushed, were seeking to bear down and crush us; and were equally sneering and defying us, whether our policy was to sustain or demolish their institutions."

After speaking of the sacrifices which northern democrats have made in times past for the south, and "the black and damnable ingratitude" with which they were repaid at Charleston, where the first work of treason was "to break asunder the most sacred obligations and most honorable alliances," the Advocate comes down to "further and deeper diabolisms than that of Charleston," as manifested in the south, by its recent demand for new sacrifices from northern democrats. It says:

"True chivalry in the south would have had respect enough for itself to have recognized the greatness of its old northern ally and not invited it to new sacrifices. There is no such thing as southern chivalry. If there were, Gov. Seymour would never have been taunted for not using his new power in aiding the destruction of the Union, and the steamer north-west would never have been invited to cast loose from New England and set up a new confederacy which should either ally with or have special connections with the south. There can be no chivalry where there is ignorance

and selfishness. They have not understood the northwest. It is brave, and loyal, and industrious, and prosperous. These qualities did not come of there being steamboat navigation from New Orleans to St. Paul. The great river may flow on from now till eternity without adding to or subtracting from those attributes. They were brought from the east. There is where our fathers and mothers are; there is where we have brothers and sisters; there is where we went as Isaac did for Rebekah, to the land of our kindred, for our wives. There leads our great water route; there, in ample abundance, stretch our lines of railroads; there we find a never-failing market for our golden grain, and there the countless wheels are turning, and the busy fingers are at work which make the fabrics we use. It is idle to talk about breaking up these associations. Not one in a thousand of this people would submit to it. And it is idle to talk of our coming to the south. There is nothing in common between us except nationality, and that is all we desire to sustain. The north-west asks that the southern neighbors behave themselves and keep on their own side of the house, and is entirely willing that they shall wear their own butternuts, chew snuff, keep their niggers, talk about chivalry, have Sunday horse-races, and go to the devil generally if they desire it. That is not our style, and there is no immediate sentiment in favor of a change."

## Flax Culture.

The numerous inquiries now being made upon the subject of flax culture, show that more general attention is being given to it than ever before, and in order to meet and answer these inquiries, we have collected a list of some hundreds of flax growers in Illinois and the adjoining states, has been obtained through a series of questions sent out for written answers, and the substance of them has been condensed for this paper. It has been accomplished at no little expense, and we trust our country exchanges will take pains to widen the circle of readers by free extracts or by republishing the entire article.

## Flax Culture.

Flax prefers a rich sandy soil; but will do well on any ground that is suitable for wheat or corn. The rolling prairies of the West are well adapted to it, and in ordinarily dry seasons it does finely on even our flat prairies, though when such a wet season as the last occurs, it will prove a failure on them, unless the land is underdrained. Experience shows that the land within forty miles of Chicago, produces large crops of both seed and straw; numerous fields having yielded from fourteen to eighteen bushels the last year. The rolling country about Champaign, Decatur, Bloomington, Wilmington and almost all the western and northwestern portions of this state, as also large tracts in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa afford the best soil for flax.

## PREPARATION OF SOIL.

All experienced farmers unite in stating one thing as essential to success in growing flax—i. e., "a thorough preparation of the ground by plowing and harrowing." In most European countries it is sown as the first or fallow crop, (where a system of rotation is adopted), and always followed by wheat. When this is done the land should be plowed the summer previous and then re-plowed as early in the spring as the weather will permit, and well harrowed before sowing.

If heavy manuring is to be done, it will be better to put on corn first, and then follow that with flax, in which case the land should be ploughed in the fall. In answer to our inquiries on this point, a large majority of farmers say, "let it follow corn," and but one objection is urged against it, which is that the old roots and stalks of the corn interfere with the close working of a machine in cutting it. If it can be completely removed, we could advise in the language of our replies, "let it follow corn," with deep fall ploughing, and the harrowing before sowing, until the surface is thoroughly pulverized and made as smooth as possible.

## SOWING.

As to the time of sowing, it will of course vary with the latitude and locality; but the general rule may be stated in the precise language of several farmers—"as soon as the ground will admit of it." In the southern part of this state most of the seed is sown as early as March. In the central countries about the lat. of April, while in our northern districts, and in Wisconsin and Minnesota, from the 25th of April to the 10th of May is early enough generally.

Having prepared the ground as before stated, sow broadcast, taking pains to distribute the seed as evenly as possible. The quicker the seed germinates and appears above ground the better, and therefore it should be covered slightly with a light harrow or brush, and then rolled. The largest crops raised in this state have been by farmers who sowed their seed after rolling, and merely rolled it in. The rolling is an important matter, as it will facilitate the operations of the reaper and enable you to secure a greater length of straw, which adds to its value. The quantity of seed per acre to be sown, will depend upon the leading object of the farmer in raising the crop. If the seed is the main thing with him, then two pecks to the acre is the almost unanimous testimony of those who have grown it longest and most largely. If there is the object of obtaining the seed for sowing, then the quantity should be heavier. For the present, the safest rule for our western farmers is from two to three pecks to the acre, the leading idea being as yet to secure the greatest amount of seed.

## QUALITY OF SEED.

Too much pains cannot be taken to get that which is fully matured, and perfectly clean—free from all foul seeds—both to secure a good merchantable crop, and to preserve the land on which it is sown from troublesome weeds. Farmers often experience great difficulty in procuring such seed, as no ordinary fanning mill will remove some of the worst enemies of the farmer and good fax.

It was this fact, more than any other, that led to the system of "loosing seed and contracting the crop" which has been so long practiced in Ohio, Indiana and elsewhere. The line seed oil manufacturer who receives the crop of a large section of country is enabled to select choice lots of seed and reserve them for sowing, and then by machinery too expensive and cumbersome for ordinary use, to clean it so thoroughly that he can get out each year an almost perfect article of sowing seed. Of the superiority of such seed over what can ordinarily be obtained in the market and even at seed sample before us of that which E. W. Blatchford, Esq., proprietor of the "Chicago Lead and Oil Works," is preparing for his customers for sowing the coming spring. Of course when a manufacturer furnishes such seed year after year, requiring for it the return of only an equal amount of merchantable quality, he cannot be expected to stipulate a price for the balance, taking crop, beyond the ordinary market value, and it is upon this basis that the business has been conducted hitherto, and it is still continued to the acceptance of a majority of the farmers in the largest flax growing districts. In this connection we would add, that with good seed to sow, there is nothing like flax as a preparatory crop for wheat. The tea-

timony of Ohio farmers, where flax has been extensively grown for over a quarter of a century, is explicit on this point, and to this fact we would call the especial attention of our Illinois and Wisconsin farmers, whose wheat growing for some time has been so discouraging.

## TIME OF CUTTING.

Flax should be cut as soon as the bolls begin to turn brown, and while the stalk is yet green. If left standing too long there will be a great loss of seed in harvesting.

## MODE OF CUTTING.

A few farmers answered our question on this head, "with a cradle," but a large majority said, "with a machine." And from the number of reapers mentioned as working well, we are persuaded that almost all our standard machines can be used to advantage in cutting flax. When it is raised principally for the seed, there is no necessity for binding it, (a great saving in time and expense as compared with harvesting wheat, when five or six men are required to bind after the reaper,) but may be simply raked off into galleys and lie until dry, when it is ready for threshing or stacking. As, while standing, it is liable to damage from heavy showers than wheat, now, when cut it will bear a severe rain with little detriment, if turned over afterwards, so as to prevent the bolls from getting into the dirt. Should the weather continue wet, it can be quickly dried in an interval of sunshine (there being no leaves to retain moisture) and then stacked, using hay for topping off, in which shape it may stand if necessary until cold winter weather, before threshing—though it is better to thresh early, so as to have September and October for dew-rotting the straw.

## MODE OF THRESHING.

"With a flail," said a few Germans, in the vicinity of Chicago, who have raised much of the flax crop for some years, but the rest were divided almost equally between "treading out with horses" and "a machine." In some sections, and those where they have raised most, and for the longest time, they report no difficulty in using machines, with some slight alterations to suit better the nature of the crop; but we are of opinion, in view of all the answers received, that, for the ordinary run of farmers, and the small amount raised by each, "treading out" may be safely recommended as the simplest and most economical mode. When this done, however, great care should be used to prepare a floor so that the seed shall be kept from getting mixed with dirt, which is a great and serious fault with a large proportion of that which is brought to this market. Then, too, an ordinary threshing machine will give you only tangled fax, which is always of less value than straight, so that, if the straw is heavy, it will pay better to bind in bundles and tread out, thus keeping the straw in good shape for spreading to rot, and as straight as a string. The good sense and practical circumstances of each farmer will suggest the best mode for him; although, for large operations, the machine must of course be the method.

## CLEANING SEED.

Is an item in raising flax that must have more attention from our western farmers than it has hitherto received. Until lately the makers of flaxing mills had little or no experience with it, and so furnished no screens suitable; but now, several of them furnish a flax screen, with which a large amount of the foul seeds can be removed; and there is certainly no excuse for transporting prairie dirt, a high rate of freight, to the detriment of the crop in the market, and the great annoyance of the manufacturer, who has to separate every particle of it before crushing the seed. The difference in price between lots of seed belonging to different parties is mainly determined by the manner in which it has been cleaned by the farmer.

## YIELD PER ACRE.

The average yield of seed may be stated at ten to twelve bushels per acre. Some report fifteen—the lowest nine. The largest of which we have heard was twenty-three bushels to the acre, but scores of farmers reported fifteen to twenty bushels in 1861.

The average yield of straw is one and a half to two and a half tons—when cut yielding about one ton of rotted straw, for which there is now an active demand with every prospect of its increase, as machines for breaking out the fibre are improved and multiplied.

Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard & Co., of this city, who have invented and constructed a powerful machine now paying from eight to twelve dollars per ton, according to quality, delivered in Chicago, and will contract with responsible parties for the delivery of large amounts the ensuing autumn.

## COST OF PRODUCTION.

In reply to our inquiry on this point the answers were almost unanimous. "About the same as wheat." Some say that "in regard to preparation of ground and sowing, just the same as for wheat." Harvesting less expensive, but cleaning a trifle more. So that it may be safely put down as costing less to raise flax than wheat.

## CERTAINTY OF THE CROP.

On this point there is perfect agreement from all sections. One man says: "I have raised it for over twenty years, and nine years in succession upon one piece of land, and never known it to fail." Another reply is: "I have raised it for over twenty years, and by several farmers says: 'If I sown in season there is no crop more certain.'"

Another: "If put in early I think it a sure crop," and one in southern Illinois where "corn is king," writes: "Taking the ordinary run of seasons flax is as certain as any crop except corn."

We have thus given as much detailed information upon the subject as the limits of our article will allow, hoping that some of our farmers, who are so anxious to get out of their culture, to give it at least a fair trial. Fully persuaded that at no distant day the northwest can and will produce flax fibre enough to clothe us all in linens more or less fine, and that at a cost comparing favorably with cotton.—Chicago Tribune.

BROOKS VS. BROOKS.—One of the delightful Brooks family is in New York, running probably the meanest paper now published in the civilized world. This Brooks is strong on the "peace movement." Another Brooks is in Washington, and writes thus to the Express:

"But the rebels are not ready for peace, or to close the war, except upon their own terms. They would not even make peace by surrendering to them the free navigation of the Mississippi, with the independence of the cotton states. They desire the territory of the federal capital, all of Maryland, all of the territory of the Old Dominion, all of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, and all the forts and arsenals on the southern coast. They would not only dwarf the old Union, but destroy it. Such surrender would not only be a humiliating and cowardly, but so disgraceful as before the civilized world that every foreign nation would rightfully spit upon us."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Official Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, presented the credentials of Hon. John B. Hendrickson, elected U. S. senator by the legislature of Missouri.

Mr. Fessenden called up the bill making appropriations for fortifications. No amendments were offered, and the bill was passed. Mr. Harlan called up the bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific railroad and its branches, fixing the gauge at four feet eight and a half inches. It was discussed at some length by Messrs. Latham, Fessenden, Crittenden and others.

Mr. King moved to amend so as to make the gauge eight feet. Rejected.

The bill passed—26 to 9.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill donating lands to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road. Passed.

HOUSE.—The house took up the senate's substitute for the bill to aid the state of Missouri in the abolition of slavery, providing that, whenever the President shall so certify, the Missouri law shall be a valid and constitutional ordinance for the gradual or immediate abolition or exclusion of slavery therefrom, \$20,000,000, in bonds, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable thirty years after date, shall, &c.

Mr. Norton made the point that the bill made an appropriation, and therefore must be referred in accordance with a former decision connected with the Pacific railroad. The speaker ruled that the point was well taken, and the bill must go to the committee of the whole.

Mr. White, of Indiana, moved that the subject be recommended to the select committee on emancipation. Agreed to—18 to 5.

The house passed the senate bill for the purpose of removing doubts as to the meaning of former laws. It authorizes the President, unless two kinds of punishment are imposed by a court—pecuniary and imprisonment—to remit the latter.

The house proceeded to consider the senate's substitute for the bill indemnifying the President and other persons for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and other acts committed in pursuance thereof.

[A long debate followed, in which Mr. Daly, the delegate from Nebraska, scored, in a handsome manner, the northern opponents of the war measures of the government.]

## To-Day's Report.

(Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. Special to the World.—The republican confirms the statement that Gen. Butler is ordered to an important post, but it is in New Orleans, and not in regard to important field operations, probably an entire new department.

The ways and means committee have decided to place no additional tax on whiskey. No decision on tobacco; probably slight additional taxation will be added. The committee decided to reduce the duty on imported printing paper, the exact amount unknown, probably not over 5 per cent.

Times despatch.—Persons in position to know say that at least twenty-five millions of dollars have been stolen in the quartermaster's department during the last few months. Gen. Burnside will be at once sent on his new command. He left for New York to-night.

Col. Van Valkenburg 20th Indiana, has been dismissed from the service for disloyalty and unbecoming conduct. The Herald's dispatch.—Yesterday the deputy corps of Col. Baker, and provost marshal of the war department, arrested at Berlin, Maryland, A. J. M. Fuller and J. Warner, both belonging to Loudon County, Virginia, with nine thousand dollars in Confederate money upon them, directed to Rev. Dr. McGill, Richmond, and a large number of letters for various parties at South. They had eight hundred dollars worth of Confederate goods in a wagon. They came from Baltimore with a pass from military authorities there.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20. The Times says it has been positively stated in Washington that the attack on Charleston and Savannah is to take place on the 20th inst., to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. SENATE.—The naval appropriation bill amendment adopted, appropriating four hundred thousand dollars for marine barracks at Mare Island, California. Other amendments adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. W. McClellan moved to amend the bill organizing the territory of Arizona. Mr. Trimble moved the senate would proceed with the consideration of the bill for the discharge of state prisoners. Mr. Fessenden moved to go into executive session; rejected, 18 to 22. The question recurred on taking up the Arizona bill, and adopted, 24 to 15.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19. This afternoon while General Butler, in company with the reception committee, General Slocum, and others, were visiting the forts around the city, a melancholy accident occurred. They had visited Fort McHenry, Federal Hill, and were at Fort Marshall. Here a salute was fired just as the party had passed along the ramparts out of the range of the guns. The gunner supposing the party had passed, fired a 32-pounder; but unfortunately some of the party had loitered behind, and Commander Maxwell, Woodhull received the whole charge, which took the flesh from his lower limbs and caused his death in a few minutes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. Representative Goodrich said to-day in the house, by instruction of the committee on the conduct of the war, that the recently published statement that General Meigs had refused to testify to the treason of an officer is without foundation. The same authority gives an emphatic denial to the statement that McClellan has been summoned before the committee to meet grave charges.

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SENATE.—A committee of conference was appointed on the indemnity act.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. MADISON, Feb. 19. SENATE.—The memorial from the common council of Milwaukee, endorsing the political acts of Gov. Seymour, of New York, which yesterday gave so much trouble in the assembly, was promptly disposed of in the senate this morning by rejecting it. Various resolutions were offered inviting the proper officers to exhibit the new asylum for the insane, and the patients of the asylum for the insane, and the convicts in the state prison. These were evidently designed to have the effect of running such invitations into the ground.

The additional \$10 worth of postage stamps to each senator were voted, and \$5 worth to the chief clerk, and same amount to the sergeant-at-arms.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Official Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, presented the credentials of Hon. John B. Hendrickson, elected U. S. senator by the legislature of Missouri.

Mr. Fessenden called up the bill making appropriations for fortifications. No amendments were offered, and the bill was passed. Mr. Harlan called up the bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific railroad and its branches, fixing the gauge at four feet eight and a half inches. It was discussed at some length by Messrs. Latham, Fessenden, Crittenden and others.

Mr. King moved to amend so as to make the gauge eight feet. Rejected.

The bill passed—26 to 9.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill donating lands to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road. Passed.

HOUSE.—The house took up the senate's substitute for the bill to aid the state of Missouri in the abolition of slavery, providing that, whenever the President shall so certify, the Missouri law shall be a valid and constitutional ordinance for the gradual or immediate abolition or exclusion of slavery therefrom, \$20,000,000, in bonds, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable thirty years after date, shall, &c.

Mr. Norton made the point that the bill made an appropriation, and therefore must be referred in accordance with a former decision connected with the Pacific railroad. The speaker ruled that the point was well taken, and the bill must go to the committee of the whole.

Mr. White, of Indiana, moved that the subject be recommended to the select committee on emancipation. Agreed to—18 to 5.

The house passed the senate bill for the purpose of removing doubts as to the meaning of former laws. It authorizes the President, unless two kinds of punishment are imposed by a court—pecuniary and imprisonment—to remit the latter.

The house proceeded to consider the senate's substitute for the bill indemnifying the President and other persons for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and other acts committed in pursuance thereof.

[A long debate followed, in which Mr. Daly, the delegate from Nebraska, scored, in a handsome manner, the northern opponents of the war measures of the government.]

## To-Day's Report.

(Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. Special to the World.—The republican confirms the statement that Gen. Butler is ordered to an important post, but it is in New Orleans, and not in regard to important field operations, probably an entire new department.

The ways and means committee have decided to place no additional tax on whiskey. No decision on tobacco; probably slight additional taxation will be added. The committee decided to reduce the duty on imported printing paper, the exact amount unknown, probably not over 5 per cent.

Times despatch.—Persons in position to know say that at least twenty-five millions of dollars have been stolen in the quartermaster's department during the last few months. Gen. Burnside will be at once sent on his new command. He left for New York to-night.

Col. Van Valkenburg 20th Indiana, has been dismissed from the service for disloyalty and unbecoming conduct. The Herald's dispatch.—Yesterday the deputy corps of Col. Baker, and provost marshal of the war department, arrested at Berlin, Maryland, A. J. M. Fuller and J. Warner, both belonging to Loudon County, Virginia, with nine thousand dollars in Confederate money upon them, directed to Rev. Dr. McGill, Richmond, and a large number of letters for various parties at South. They had eight hundred dollars worth of Confederate goods in a wagon. They came from Baltimore with a pass from military authorities there.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20. The Times says it has been positively stated in Washington that the attack on Charleston and Savannah is to take place on the 20th inst., to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. SENATE.—The naval appropriation bill amendment adopted, appropriating four hundred thousand dollars for marine barracks at Mare Island, California. Other amendments adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. W. McClellan moved to amend the bill organizing the territory of Arizona. Mr. Trimble moved the senate would proceed with the consideration of the bill for the discharge of state prisoners. Mr. Fessenden moved to go into executive session; rejected, 18 to 22. The question recurred on taking up the Arizona bill, and adopted, 24 to 15.

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## BOOTS & SHOES.

## NEW YORK

**BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE**

**NOTE** now in store the largest and best assorted stock of stock:

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

are offered in this market. All of which were purchased before the recent advances and are offered at the old prices.

Men's French Calf and Kip Boots,  
Men's American Calf and Kip Boots,  
Men's and Women's French and English  
Men's Thick Boots,  
Men's and Women's Calf, Cow, Sheep, Hides, &  
Horse and Lamb's Calf, Kip and Thick Boots.

all kinds and qualities,  
Ladies' Lauing, Glove Cutt, Kid, Goat and Calf Bootees,  
Malmorals, Gaiters, &c., &c.,  
Misses' and Childrens' Work, all styles.

**Ladies' & Misses' Anklets,**  
a superior article for wet or cold weather.

**LADIES' AND GENTS'**

**HANDERS, BUFFALO OVER-SHOES, &c.**  
**Gents' Buck Gloves and Mittens.**  
**HOME MADE WORK,**  
**ROCHESTER WORK**  
**and**  
**EASTERN WORK,**  
 in endless variety. I am also manufacturing to mea

Every conceivable kind of work for men, boys,  
 ladies, infants and children, and at prices that will  
 suit. My  
**CUSTOM MADE WORK**  
 Superior in quality and lower in price than can be  
 found elsewhere.  
**J. C. BAILEY,**  
 Main st., six doors south of Milwaukee st.  
 Formerly in Myers' Block. cc7daxlf

**NEW LEATHER STORE**  
ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILWAUKEE STREET.  
I have just received a large and well assorted stock of  
**LEATHER,**  
FROM THE BEST

Eastern and European Tanneries !

ALSO

**FINDINGS**

Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand large and full assortment of the

**Best Stock in the Market.**  
Call and examine my Stock and Prices.  
daniel J. C. BAILEY.

---

**ROCK COUNTY BANK,**  
Janesville, Wisconsin.  
Directors:  
T. JACKMAN, J. J. H. PRASE, J. B. CROSBY.

M. S. FITCH, E. W. SMITH, F. O. BAILEY,  
JESSE NILES.  
Particular attention paid to collections.  
Sight drafts on the principal cities of the United  
States and Great Britain.  
Will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposits,  
etc., and buy and sell Gold and Silver at the market rate.  
TIMOTHY JACKMAN, President.  
J. H. CAGNER, Cashier.  
SOLELY

---

**HOLIDAY BOOKS.**

THE finest assortment of  
**Toy Books**  
ever brought to this market, now opening at the  
**LITERARY EMPORIUM,**  
Corner Erie, where the  
**Big Book Blings on the Corner.**  
de1231f D. J. DEARBORN.

---

**HENRY PILCHER,**

**Organ Builder,**  
H A V I N G located himself in Jacksonville, respectfully solicits orders for Church and Parlor Organs of every description. He will also give attention to the  
**TUNING & REPAIRING**  
of  
**Organs, Pianos and Melodeons,**  
In the city or any part of the state. His long experience in St. Louis enables him to guarantee perfect satisfaction.

I cheerfully recommend Mr. Henry Pichler as a workman of long experience and established reputation, and collect for him the patronage of the public in this line of business.

**H. W. SPALDING.**

**INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC!**  
Miss Margaret B. West,  
TEACHER, of Piano Forte and Singing on the newest  
and most approved principles. Particular atten-  
tion paid to time and style; Lessons given (if desired)  
at the pupil's residence.  
The residence of Miss West is on Pleasant street, one  
door west of the residence of Mr. Lewis. d. 25-11

**JUST RECEIVED**  
Est. 25-11

**Janesville Literary Emporium,**  
CORNER STORE.  
**A** LARGE Invoice of Photographic Albums, some  
entirely new styles imported from France. Call  
and examine.  
dec24/97  
**O. J. DEARBORN.**  
**NEW BOOKS**

at the New Bookstore of  
**SUTHERLAND & RIDER.**  
STORY OF THE GUARD, Mrs. Fremont.  
A PRESENT HEAVEN, by the Author of the  
Patience of Hope.  
SPECTACLES FOR YOUNG EYES, by S. W. Lan-  
der.  
GRAVER THOUGHTS BY A COUNTRY PARSON.  
OBJECT LESSONS. Phetion.  
THEY COME TO THE FOUNTAIN.

STORIES FROM THE JOURNAL OF BAYARD TAYLOR.  
TOLD BY A DISCIPLE.  
TITAN, by Jean Paul.  
MEMOIRS OF N. MURRAY, D. D. (Kirwin), by  
Prime.  
Together with the 4th Invoice of  
**Photographic Albums,**  
and a general assortment of

**NEW PRESENTS**  
for the New Year.  
do. 11111 **SUTHERLAND & RIDER.**  
**Ladies, Please Take Notice.**  
JUST received, a fine assortment of Ladies' Gloved  
G. Grain, Calfs Kid, Goat and Lasting Herve Hinds,  
double soled Balmorals. They are beautiful. At  
53.1aw1w **MINEUR.**

**OVERSHOES AT COST!**  
MEN'S Buffalo and Buffalo covered, Women's Buffalo, for trimmings, Arctic and Ladies Snow Boots.  
Call at  
323 1/2 W. 1st St.  
MINNETT,  
Sign of the Big Boot.

---

**FOR SALE!**  
At a Great Sacrifice.  
A GOOD house and six acres of land, pleasantly located in a good neighborhood, a very desirable

Also, the best two year old colt in Rock county, 1  
hundred wagon, 1 cutter, 1 drag, 1 cultivator, 1 plow,  
all of which will be sold cheap for cash, by calling on  
the subscriber on Holmes street, first house east of  
the former residence of H. C. Spaulding.

A. MANSFIELD,  
Janesville, February 4th, 1862.

---

**More New Books!**

**1850 NEW BOOKS:**  
 [Just received at the new Bookstore of]  
**SUTHERLAND & RIDER.**  
 "Piper's Cane and Saddle Bag," "Whisper," "Thoughts in My Garden," Mary G. Ware; "Grange Culture," John Philis; "Manual of Gymnastic Exercises for Schools and Families," by Mason, together with a large invoice of  
**Photographic Albums, Family Bibles**  
 and Miscellaneous Books generally.  
 January 16th, 1852. J. A. H.

**OBJECT LESSONS,**  
**B** V. Sheldon. A new supply just received by  
 J. H. R. SUTHERLAND & RIDER.  
**Cider Vinegar.**  
**A** PURE article.  
 J. H. R. SUTHERLAND & RIDER.  
**M** ISSIPS and Children's Balmoral Skirts, at  
 J. H. R. SUTHERLAND & RIDER.  
 SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

RECEIVED 1964







[illegible]

STONER & JACKSON, His Atty.

Sherrill, Ala.

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

DOCKET NO. 107. ROCK COUNTY.

DOCKET NO. 107. vs. Jeremiah HICKS, Defendant.

Witnesses of two several executions, based out of said court, bearing date on the 23d day of April, each in favor of said plaintiff and against the life, chattels, lands and tenements of said defendant, to the effect and to the intent that hereafter upon shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, ON THE 14th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1863, the hour of Two o'clock A. M. of said day, in the said county of Rock, State of Arkansas, to the said plaintiff, all the right, title and interest of said defendant, Jeremiah HICKS, had on the 14th day of April, 1860, or at any time thereafter in and to the following to-wit: To-wit: All the right, title and interest of said defendant, Jeremiah HICKS, in and to all the right, title and interest of land in the city of Jacksonville, county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, described as follows, - commencing at the southeast corner of the lot of Pleasant street, and extending easterly along said street for twenty-two feet south to the line of the northwest corner of lot No eight in Smith, Bailey & Stone's addition to Jacksonville, thence easterly along said north line of said lot No eight in Smith, Bailey & Stone's addition to Jacksonville, thence southerly along said north line of said lot No eight in Smith, Bailey & Stone's addition, parallel with River street, across said lot No eight and

[illegible]

2 o'clock P.M., all that parcel of real estate situate  
 the said city of Janesville, and described as a part of  
 the said estate of Errol C. McArthur, deceased, and  
 is sold to said Stephen C. G. King, by deed which  
 is filed in the office of the register of deeds at Rock  
 county, Wisconsin, in book 22 of deeds, upon page 228,  
 and the said parcel of real estate is conveyed to said  
 King as follows on the east side by the east boundary  
 and conveyed as aforesaid to said Spaulding, on the  
 south side by a line parallel to said road west of and  
 north of said road, on the east side by the south  
 boundary of said Spaulding, and to the north side  
 by a line parallel to and two rods north of said  
 road, containing, to-wit: the last-mentioned parcel of  
 land, January 23, 1902.

WM. A. LAWRENCE,  
 Register.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.  
 CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Docketed Burgham against Harriet M. McArthur, widow  
 of Errol C. McArthur, deceased, and the executrix of the  
 will of the said Errol C. McArthur, deceased, and  
 C. G. King, Plaintiff, against Harriet M. McArthur, deceased,  
 C. G. King, Infant heir of Errol C. McArthur, deceased,  
 John Johnson, Richard Eddy, Caroline J. McArthur,  
 and the executrix of the will of the said Errol C. McArthur,

[illegible][illegible]

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR HOCK COUNTY.**

The State of Wisconsin to William S Murray, George M Murray, Calvin W Howe, Mary E Rizzion and John Baulster, defendants:

VS

YOU are hereby summoned to answer the complaint herein filed by Plaintiff, Thaddeus P. Plummer, at his residence and Franklin Parklands, plaintiffs, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in and for said county, on or about the 10th day of January, 1937, of which a copy has been annexed and herewith served upon you; and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office in and for said county, on or before the 18th day of January, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will appear in the matter by default, and judgment may be taken against you.

Dated at Jaucaite, January 16th, 1937.  
[REVENUE STAMP] CONGER & HAWKS,  
Plaintiffs Attorneys.  
142037W

**CIRCUIT COURT, HOCK COUNTY.**

Leola C. D. Plummer vs Edward L. Dimock and others.

In pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled case on the 21st day of January, 1937, in favor of the plaintiff,

[illegible]

THE 21st DAY OF MARCH, 1863,  
I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Rock County, do hereby certify that the following described premises, to wit: all those tracts or parcels of land situate and lying in the City of Beloit, County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows, to-wit:—No. three (3) and the south half of lot No four (4) in block twenty six (26), in the City (formerly village) of Beloit, according to a topographical survey of the same.—dated December 27th, 1862.

E. M. M. PUTNAM,  
Sheriff of Rock County.

CHAS. O. WILLIAMS,  
Plaintiff's Attorney.

**INSTRUCTIONS for Field Artillery**  
J. J. DEARBORN



y virtue of a judgment of fore  
ndered in the above entitled ac

**SAY OF MARCH NEXT.**

Forenoon, the following described land of the city of Jameville, in Rock County, was taken and divided into four (4) lots or subdivisions by the City Engineer in addition to James Street (35 feet) on Milwaukee street (110 feet) in depth, according to said subdivision, or so much as may be necessary to make the amount of lot stated.—Dated December 10th

H. N. COMSTOCK, Referee.  
Plff's Atty. delld3m

COURT—ROCK COUNTY.  
Moses S Piffard and A A Jac  
Administrator of the Estate of  
deceased, Elizabeth E Wood, Lydia  
Wood, Abiel M Wood, Kate L. Bl  
and George Esterly:—  
By virtue of a Judgment of fo  
rendered in the above action,  
number, A D 1882, in said cou  
action, to the highest bidder, at  
of Janesville, in said county,  
DAY of APRIL, A D 1883,  
all of that certain piece or par  
g and being in the city of Jan  
of Rock and state of Wisconsin  
number two (2) in block number

R. T. PEMBER, Sheriff  
Plaza Atty. 1a10d3m

**COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**  
In **Jeremiah Moriarty**, defendant  
vs. **several executors** listed on  
returning date on the 22 day of **April**  
for said plaintiffs and against  
said defendants of said defendant  
and delivered. I have levied a  
judicial auction, to the highest bid  
on the **10th day of FEBRUARY, 1903,**  
at **clock 3 1/2 of that day, at the first**  
in the city of **Janeville** in  
t, fillle and interest which the  
bri Moriarty, on the 22 day of  
the first quarter in and to the  
legal estate, to wit: a certain piece  
of city of **Janeville**, county of **Rock**  
-on-ff, described as follows: -  
on on the north line of **Pleasant**  
feet easterly from the south  
line in **Emilia, Bailey & Son's** a  
thence easterly along said north

over a street across a lot eight by seven in addition to

th of said Plaintiff's tract twenty  
of land sold to Henry Nratz, the  
said east line of said land so sold  
place of beginning—  
S. 1/2 Sec. 36, T. 10 N., R. 10 E.,  
S. 1/2 Sec. 36, T. 10 N., R. 10 E.,  
Sherrif of Rock county,  
Y, TOWN OF JOINSTOWN, S.  
ingham:  
notified that a warrant of at  
a issued against you and your p  
satisfy the demand of Horace  
to forty-seven dollars, now  
before W. A. Pickett, Just  
of said county, at his office in  
a day of February, A. D. 1863, at  
noon, judgment will be rende  
your property sold to pay the d  
of January, A. D. 1863.  
JACOB CUNNINGHAM, Plai  
COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.  
plff, agst Stephen O'Spaulding  
others.  
and by virtue of a judgment of

by virtue of a judgment or  
 rendered in the above entitled  
 day of January, 1863, in said court

A referee specially appointed by the court, will sell at public auction, at the front door of the Rock County Jail, at Janesville in said county, on **TUESDAY, APRIL NEXT**, all that parcel of real estate situated in the town of Janesville, and described as follows, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land conveyed by one Samuel D. Spaulding, by deed with warranty, to one Stephen C Spaulding, by deed with warranty, recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Rock County, Wis., in book 32 of deeds, on page 60, which deed hereby to be described is located on the east side by the east boundary line of the lot or parcel hereinafore said to said Spaulding, or his heirs, and extends north and south parallel to and forty rods west from the north line of the lot or parcel hereinafore said to said Spaulding's tract; and on the west line to and twelve rods north of the north line of the lot or parcel containing three acres.—Dated  
**WM. A. LAWRENCE,**  
Referee.

against Harriet M. McArthur,  
her deceased and as executrix  
of the estate of said Harriet McArthur deceased.

infant heir of Erisk MacArthur —  
Richard Eddy, Caroline J MacArthur,  
William Johnson, Henry G  
Arthur, Alonzo L McArthur, —  
Eddy, Sarah Ann George, Thomas G  
Eddy, John W Wright and Ellen S  
— by virtue of the judgment  
— rendered in the above noted  
day of January, 1885, in favor  
— named and against the above  
all offer for sale and sell at public  
— bidder, in front of the Myers  
in the city of Janesville, in said  
**23d DAY OF APRIL, 1885,**  
— the forenoon of that day, the  
mortgaged premises, to wit: all  
— parcels or tracts of land, situate  
— in the town of Treadwell and Brad-  
— creek and state of Wisconsin, and  
— and described as follows, to  
— the center of Turtle Creek which  
— at half of the northeast quarter  
— crosses the said creek in town

thirteen east, thence running by the public road between the said road and the farm owned at the

[illegible]

sale, and as may be sold separately  
injury to the parties interested.

1863. R. T. PEARSON,  
 Sheriff of Rock County  
 and Clerk,  
 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TO COUNT FOR ROCK COUNTY  
 Wisconsin to William B. Murray,  
 Plaintiff, vs. H. Howe, Mary E. Hixon and  
 Defendants:

I hereby summoned to answer the  
 complaint of Fairbanks, Thaddeus Fairbanks  
 and Franklin Fairbanks, plaintiffs  
 against you of the clerk of the circuit  
 court, at the city of Janesville, in the  
 State of Wisconsin, on the 15th day of  
 January, 1883, of which day you are  
 notified by this summons, and in  
 answer of your answer on or before  
 the 15th day of January, 1883, after the service  
 of this summons, and if you fail to  
 answer as aforesaid, the plaintiffs  
 will apply to the court for the relief  
 demanded in the complaint.  
 At Janesville, January 15th, 1883.  
 CONGER & HILTON,  
 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

**JUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**  
Plummer vs. Edward L. Dipe

a and by virtue of a judgment  
and sale rendered in the above en-  
titled day of January, 1863, in favor  
of the defendants, I shall offer at  
public auction, to the highest bid-  
der, the tract of the Book Court  
in Jeffersonville, in said county, on  
**the 24th DAY OF APRIL, 1863,**  
in the forenoon of that day, the  
real estate, namely: all the  
land situate in the city of Janes-  
ville, and extending westward from  
the north half of lot one  
shown in Smith, Bailey & Stone's  
according to the recorded plat  
proof as may be sufficient to make  
the expenses of said sale.—Det-  
ailed by  
**JRA C. JENES,**  
**FREY & BAILEY, Plff's Attys.**

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
**COURT COURT, BOOK COUNTY**  
I hereby certify that I have sold

... his wife, and Thomas Tuttle.  
... by virtue of a judgment

sale rendered in said court, in  
on, on the 6th day of December,  
plaintiff and against said defen  
public auction, to the highest  
r of the court office, in the city  
county, Wis., on

**THIRTH DAY OF MARCH, 1893**

A N of that day, the following  
concesses, to wit: all these tracts  
and being in the city of Bel  
county of Wisconsin, and known as  
to, wit—lot No three (3) and  
four (4) in block twenty-six (26)  
village) of Bel it, according to  
same.—Dated December 27th, 1892.

**B. J. M. PUTNAM,**  
Sheriff of Rock  
County's Attorney. de

**Applications for Field Art**  
[audstr] **Q. J. DEAN**